

## Teachers to Control New University

Faculty To Be Self-Governing in First Institution of Its Kind

Will Be Opened Here Next Fall  
No President to Dictate Policy; Students to Have a Voice

New York is to make the first concrete experiment in education for the "new age."

Next fall a university, organized along new democratic lines, with a faculty self-appointing and self-governing, is to be opened in this city in the interests of modern political science and the "current issues of real life." For many months plans for this institution have been quietly maturing. Now formal announcement of the project comes in the issue of "The Nation" for May 11.

The intention of the founders—prominent among whom are Winston Churchill, the novelist; Mrs. Willard Straight and Herbert Croly, editor of "The New Republic"—is to eliminate all the formalism, the red tape and adherence to tradition which they declare now retard the free development of professors and students alike.

At the new university there will, consequently, be no president to direct policy. Trustees will be appointed by the faculty, and the students will have a voice in the conduct of affairs. Formal departments are to be eliminated and administrative machinery, says "The Nation" in its announcement, "reduced to the vanishing point."

**Unrestricted Social Research**

The application of scientific methods and of unrestricted research into the needs of the changing social order will at all times animate the activities of the new institution. In the lecture halls chief stress is to be laid upon instruction in corporation management and control, labor organization, and city, state, national and international administration. No elementary instruction of "immature students" will be undertaken.

Heretofore, sponsors for the scheme point out, humdrum drill, with its accompaniment of grades and markings and reports, can disappear, leaving the professors' hands free for other work. At the same time there will be seminars and other courses leading to degrees for specially equipped students.

Among educators last night the name of Professor Charles A. Beard, formerly of Columbia, was mentioned as a probable member of the faculty. It is also said that Professor John Dewey, of Columbia, is keenly interested in the new project.

**Will Select Other Professors**

These men will, in turn, select additional professors. The dismissal of any member of the faculty can be effected only by the faculty itself acting as a whole.

Foreign professors, also, it is planned, will be invited here to conduct courses, while all the teachers will be relieved of administrative responsibilities and set free to investigate current problems, to publish, and to teach as they see fit. As "The Nation" expresses it, "They will be responsible to nobody but themselves and the truth."

The support of this institution is to be provided for by an annual endowment or guaranteed fund of \$150,000, most of which has already been subscribed for the initial year.

Another important phase of the university's work will consist of bringing together representatives of different classes and occupations for discussion of current problems.

"The existing universities," says "The Nation" in commenting on this "unfortunately cannot perform this task with full effectiveness. They have difficulty in providing the

surroundings in which the frank discussion of existing social conditions, with a view to their radical reconstruction, if necessary, can be easily and effectively carried on.

### Teachers to Have Full Control

"Hence the need for a new institution, in which those who are to teach the truth as they are given to see it have full control over the appointment and dismissal of professors, and are thus known throughout the country to be controlled only by their sense of responsibility for the correctness and fairness of their views. At the same time, then, these men may thus be free to develop new methods."

The programme of study, as at present outlined, will include modern history; social, political, commercial and individual; political and commercial geography; international relations; political economy, finance and statistics; labor organization and management; modern social management; public law, jurisprudence, government administration and public services; women in the modern social order; anthropology and psychology. Advanced students will also receive field work in public administration and along commercial lines.

It is likely, though, that the curriculum will be in no way fixed, and that the courses, as well as the lecturers, may vary from year to year. As "The Nation" puts it, "Flexibility, adaptation, freedom, experiment, approach from the angle of social need, not of rigidly organized and classified intellectual formulae are to be the marks of the instruction."

"The Nation" anticipates that the whole scheme will be strenuously assailed, but hailing it as "profoundly important," declares that it should ultimately succeed in making the social and political sciences as free from the "control of popular prejudice" as the natural sciences now are.

## German Spy Suspect Remanded for Trial

He Is Accused of Trying to Discourage Recruiting Among Negroes Here

Max Freudenheim, alleged German propagandist assigned to work among the colored people in this country by the Committee of the East of Berlin, was arraigned yesterday before Captain Roger B. Hulse of the New York Port Enemy Alien Bureau, and is to be turned over to-day to the United States Attorney to be prosecuted for violation of the Espionage Act.

Freudenheim, working as a solicitor of industrial insurance in the Harlem "Black Belt," was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice about six weeks ago. Fourteen affidavits in the possession of the Enemy Alien Bureau show that Freudenheim was especially interested in discouraging recruiting among negroes.

One of the men approached by Freudenheim was Charles A. Ardis, a private in Colonel William Hayward's 15th Infantry, now in France. He told Ardis that when the Germans captured a colored prisoner they immediately cut off his ears and dug out his eyes, and that he had seen a group of German lines. He advised Ardis to save himself by deserting the army and taking his friends with him.

## Masons Enlarge Aid Plans

Will Confer as to Care of Cripples Home From the Front

Besides sending a mission to France to build rest and recreation houses for soldiers who are Masons, there will be a conference of grand masters from various states this evening in the Masonic Temple to discuss the care of cripples sent home from the battlefronts.

At a meeting of the New York grand lodge yesterday the following officers were elected and installed: William S. Farmer, Syracuse, grand master; Robert H. Robinson, New York, deputy grand master; Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack, senior grand warden; Harold J. Richardson, Watertown, junior grand warden; Christopher C. Mollenhauer, New York, grand treasurer; and Robert Judson Kenworthy, New York, grand secretary.

## Nova Scotia Troops in Raid

Inflict Heavy Loss on Foe Southeast of Arras

(By Canadian Press, Ltd.)

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 9.—Strong raiding parties of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick troops entered the enemy's line early yesterday at Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras.

German and tank prisoners and machine guns. Their losses were slight.

## Radicals Have Final Fling Before Sedition Bill Is Law

Banquet in Honor of Indicted "Masses" Editors Abounds in Quips at Congress, Which Has "Nationalized Lynching," Morris Hillquit Explains

Under the shadow of the espionage act the Liberty Defense Union gave a testimonial dinner last night to the editors of "The Masses," now awaiting their second trial. It was turned into a last minute criticism of the sedition bill, which, Morris Hillquit asserted, would make such criticism criminal. Hillquit, Max Eastman, Charles Irwin and John Reed were vociferously cheered by the more than 1,400 dinner guests who crowded the Central Opera House, in Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

Irwin, editor of the New York Socialist daily, "The Call," introduced Hillquit as the first speaker to a widely representative audience which he said agreed in only one thing—the right of every one to express the truth as he sees it. In it were mingled bobbed hair from Greenwich Village, gray hair of sober-looking mothers, pince-nez and tortoise shelled eyeglasses, some who were called "Sacha" and persons who had the title "camouflaged" idle rich thrust upon them.

"The 'social' word," he said, "is the grace of the college professor and the regular, everyday look of the average American man. I sense, he said, 'is trying to give us speakers a little vacation. When President Wilson puts his signature to the espionage act we can all feel a little vacation. It is a letter-writing law the Postmaster General may upon evidence satisfactory to him stop and have returned any mail directed to an individual, a group or a corporation which irately defies belief in free speech as."

"Absolute willingness to stand persecution or even imprisonment for the right of some other man or woman to express something you do not believe in."

**"Vacation" From Congress**

Hillquit's opening words struck the note of good-humored sarcasm, which was the undercurrent of even the most serious speeches of the evening.

"I have a sense, he said, 'is trying to give us speakers a little vacation. When President Wilson puts his signature to the espionage act we can all feel a little vacation. It is a letter-writing law the Postmaster General may upon evidence satisfactory to him stop and have returned any mail directed to an individual, a group or a corporation which irately defies belief in free speech as."

"There is talk of a new law being passed whereby, if the Attorney General is satisfied by evidence satisfactory to him that a group or a corporation is in violation of law, he may be reformed by the proper medical authorities for the duration of the war. I have a sense, he said, 'is trying to give us speakers a little vacation. When President Wilson puts his signature to the espionage act we can all feel a little vacation. It is a letter-writing law the Postmaster General may upon evidence satisfactory to him stop and have returned any mail directed to an individual, a group or a corporation which irately defies belief in free speech as."

**"Warns" Suffragists**

"If Elizabeth Freeman starts campaigning for the woman suffrage amendment of the Constitution, and I have a sense, he said, 'is trying to give us speakers a little vacation. When President Wilson puts his signature to the espionage act we can all feel a little vacation. It is a letter-writing law the Postmaster General may upon evidence satisfactory to him stop and have returned any mail directed to an individual, a group or a corporation which irately defies belief in free speech as."

"Don't forget that this law is not only what it says, but what it will be made to say by judicial decisions. That is the history of the present law. That law, intended to catch German spies and preachers of mutiny in the army, has caught spies and preachers like Max Eastman, Floyd Dell and Art Young, practically charged with being in the employ of Germany. But they had minds, they had consciences, and they believed they had the right to express their minds. They were tried by a jury, a majority of which were men, they were prejudiced, but said they believed they could not do that to a man. They were tried, moreover, during the height of feeling over the terrible German drive and during the third Liberty Loan campaign, with bands playing patriotic airs under the windows of the court-house."

**Trial a University Course**

"Yet that trial was not without its importance as a fight for freedom of speech and the preservation of what is still left of our constitutional rights. Never in the history of American jurisprudence has there been a case of this kind. It did not seem a trial, it seemed a university course of instruction for citizens in their constitutional rights, of the right to express their minds on all questions, including war, peace and conscription. If that trial could only run on long enough it would mean the genuine education of the American people. And we shall have more of these trials as soon as this new bill is signed."

"The new espionage bill is supposed to be for the purpose of stopping mob and lynching. Not that it will stop violence and lynching. Not that it will stop the courts records and say, 'We will make up your delinquency.' No, this law means the nationalization of the hitherto private institution of lynching."

"Hitherto a mob took it upon itself, after presenting to itself evidence satisfactory to itself, to meet out punishment. Now we can leave that same process to an officer of the law. 'There is no more justice, no more law, in one man than in the other.'"

**Eastman and His Friends**

Max Eastman, the second speaker, confessed that since he was indicted he has had all kinds of trouble with the split among his friends. "Half of them," he said, "have been disgusted with me because they thought I was going to jail, and the other half have been disgusted with me because they thought I wasn't going to jail. The prosecutor called me 'a man without a country.' It was worse than that. When the jury was hanging fire and didn't seem very likely to go off, I felt like a man without any character at all. I felt like a Bozo criminal."

"I believe Hillquit could have asked all this and got us sent to jail if we had only helped him. It's our own fault. We came right out and said we didn't do it."

"We know that truth is often unpopular, but we didn't want to go to jail just to be unpopular, too. I never want to give another twelve jurors a judge's liberal education. I'll call on Hillquit."

**"Why Don't They Catch Spies?"**

"I can't figure out why these espionage laws don't get some of the 150,000 German spies that are said to be at large, instead of American citizens. I believe that each and every column of vilification every day about Americans who say something just a bit inappropriate and then add five or six lines at the bottom about some German spy that has been caught."

"I don't want to be considered a jing, but I think it would be better

to prosecute the war against the German Empire instead of the American Republic."

Eastman concluded by reading some of his testimony at the trial affirming that in each case the criticism of the government's policy had been followed by speeches by President Wilson in which his point of view had been accepted. "Since February 11," he said, "I haven't had an idea of a thing that hasn't been done by the government. But I still maintain that I have a right to express an idea if I get one."

**Collect Defence Funds**

Following Eastman's speech, three-quarters of an hour was taken up collecting funds from the audience to meet the expenses of the second trial. Contributions by Art Young of the jury, intellectual attorney, court officers and others brought all the way from \$5 to \$50. A drawing of the entire jury was paid for in a \$50 Liberty bond by a Dr. Gold.

John Reed offered a junker dagger which he said his wife obtained while on duty as a Bolshevik courier in Russia. This was knocked down for \$25.

At the conclusion of the collection, Amos Pinchot discussed the espionage bill. He said he did not believe that the Washington officials meant to be "un-Brit," nevertheless, he said, "the bill is a bad one, in that it curbs free speech." Amid great applause he said: "I must keep the government of this country in my hands."

John Reed was the last speaker, and told of his experiences in Russia.

**Malone Couldn't Attend**

Dudley Field Malone, numbered among the announced speakers, wired his regret that he could not attend the amendment, pending in the Senate, prevented his being present.

Among the diners were Norman Angell, Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Skeffington, the Irish editor, and the Dublin uprising; Mary Agnes Best, Emily Greene Balch, Professor Henry Mussey, formerly of Columbia; Robert Robinson and Eleanor Fitzgerald.

The speakers sat beneath a large American flag hung over the platform. Except for a few scattered hisses at the mention of the Postmaster General's powers under the new bill, the audience confined itself to applause and cheers.

**Last Chance to Wag Tongue**

This might be his last chance to discuss the espionage act without endangering his liberty, Mr. Hillquit said, as once the bill is signed tongues would wag at the peril of the waggon. Ostensibly designed to eliminate mob violence in dealing with suspected disloyals, he said, the bill is in reality nationalized and localized mob in the person of the Postmaster General, to whom was given the authority to judge what now resided in the mob.

It was a law that had its practical uses also, Mr. Hillquit acknowledged, and it was a law that would act to the efficiency of the nation, its vital necessities virtually made it impossible to write letters, while other sections made it entirely unnecessary if not positively dangerous to talk. "What a time for writing and thinking out of the way, he thought, the people of the United States might settle down to business and accomplish more than they have in the past."

Among those at the dinner were Max Eastman, Art Young, Mrs. Skeffington, Norman Angell, Eleanor Fitzgerald, Edna Kenton, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Emily Balch, Crystal Eastman, Professor Henry Mussey, Boardman Robinson and Clive Weed.

## McAdoo Will Ask Heavier War Taxation

Continued from page 1

likely than anything else to force Mr. Wilson's hand, and in spite of the Wisconsin episode, there is reason to believe that the President has not yet decided the question whether to go to the country next fall as a partisan.

## New Revenue Needed To Meet Expansion of U. S. War Programme

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Congressional leaders have been advised by Secretary McAdoo that legislation at this session of Congress is imperative to provide revenue to meet the expected increases in expenses incident to the vast expansion of the nation's war programme.

A statement of the country's financial situation upon which the amount of additional taxes and bonds needed may be calculated has been prepared at the Treasury for submission within the next two or three days to the committees of the Senate and House.

Whether Congress will undertake at the present session upward revision of the war revenue law of last fall, leaders said, depends upon the impression made by this statement. If it demonstrates that it is essential to act now instead of waiting until December, as planned, hope of adjournment on July 1 will go glimmering, and Congress probably will be here until fall.

**New Estimate Change Plans**

Secretary McAdoo's belief that legislation must be enacted at once was expressed in a letter to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The unexpectedly heavy estimates of expense for the coming year include the \$15,000,000,000 war programme, about \$1,500,000,000 for the navy, with further estimates expected, and \$2,250,000,000 for the Shipping Board.

Senator Simmons said to-night the tacit agreement to defer further revenue legislation until next December at all. Before these new estimates were submitted, the situation, he said, is materially changed and will have to be considered in the new light when Secretary McAdoo's formal statement is presented.

Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, Democratic leader of the House, and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said he had heard nothing about the Treasury's plans, but if additional taxes are levied, the levy of the last tax bill probably would be doubled. He estimated that \$25,000,000,000 in new taxes would be levied, but other leaders placed the probable figure at between \$10,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000, making a total of around \$5,000,000,000, based upon the estimated revenue of between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 from the present law.

**New Bond Issue Probable**

Further bond issues also undoubtedly will have to be authorized during the present session, according to Senator Simmons, regardless of when revenue legislation is enacted. The amount of the issues, however, of course will depend upon the decision as to taxes.

McAdoo and his staff, both Representative Kitchen and Senator Simmons indicated, are regarded as the principal source from which any revenue increase must come. The form, said both, can be doubled, while the latter believes additional tax burdens should be spread more generally over the population. More consumption taxes are regarded as a strong probability.

**Strong Opposition Expected**

Strong Republican opposition to any general revenue legislation at the present session of Congress is expected. Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Snoot, of Utah, Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, both stated to-day that legislation is not necessary until next December, because no appreciable amount of additional revenue would be received by the Treasury much before the spring of 1919. It also was pointed out that while appropriation estimates and actual receipts of the Treasury for the beginning of July 1 are enormous, drafts upon the Treasury for actual expenditures probably will not be large before the beginning of 1919.

Of estimated actual expenditures for next year of about \$23,000,000,000, including loans to the Allies, most members of Congress are inclined to raise \$10,000,000,000 from the Treasury, \$5,000,000,000 by taxes and the remainder from bond issues. Some, however, favor increasing the ratio to one-third taxes and two-thirds bonds.

Senator Simmons explained to-night that a decision regarding immediate revenue legislation is being made by Secretary McAdoo's showing of actual Treasury receipts in sight between now and February, when it is assumed a new budget will be made and the actual receipts available. The Treasury department recently was authorized to issue \$4,500,000,000 additional bonds, and \$8,500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to meet the nation's expenses, exclusive of provisions for further loans to the Allies. Congress, the Senator said, will not risk any Treasury debt until it is sure that ample funds are available while it is in recess.

**Estimates Are Increased**

The basis of calculation upon which \$23,000,000,000 is fixed upon as the amount needed for next year necessarily will be increased, he said, as the Treasury estimates of expenditures which cannot be foreseen may either increase or reduce the actual government loans to the Allies. Congress, the Senator said, will not risk any Treasury debt until it is sure that ample funds are available while it is in recess.

The need for Congressional action on new tax legislation at this session, as seen by Treasury officials, arises mainly from the administrative difficulties of collecting new taxes, arranging the proper forms and issuing new instructions if the legislation is not completed until next December, when the next session of Congress will convene. Even if revenue legislation were given the right of priority, it probably could not be completed for a month or more.

**May Adopt British System**

Under the present revenue act, passed last September, the internal revenue bureau had great difficulty in passing on most questions, preparing tax return forms and arranging for gathering reports in proper time, and was compelled to postpone the time for filing returns until April 1.

Tax experts of the revenue bureau are now at work on a new revenue bill intended to iron out the administrative wrinkles in the present law and simplify the complicated method of figuring taxes due.

Members of Congress recently have discussed with Treasury officials the advisability of changing the basis of calculating excess profits taxes by eliminating provisions for figuring profit as a percentage of capitalization, since it has been difficult in thousands of cases to determine fair capitalization. Serious thought has been given to the so-called British system, providing for defining taxable war profits as the excess of present profits over those of a pre-war period, with certain allowances for increases in capital since the pre-war time. This would greatly simplify the task of calculating excess profits taxes, it is pointed out, and would remove many apparent injustices now inherent in the present law.

**Upton Soldiers Fight Fire**

2,000 Try to Check Forest Blaze Sweeping Toward Sound

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., May 9.—A forest fire which started here late yesterday had by to-night laid waste an area of ten miles long and a half mile wide, and gave little promise of being checked before it reached the Sound.

More than 2,000 soldiers were sent out with picks and shovels and were back to fight the flames and they built back fires and dug trenches to no avail. The blaze is moving in the direction of Riverhead and several dwellings have been destroyed and some livestock killed.

Governor Frank S. Lowden, of Illinois, visited his son Pullman Lowden, who is a sergeant in one of the units here, this afternoon. He made an address by invitation of General Bell, to 5,000 who gathered in front of the Liberty Theatre.

## H. Coonley Joins Fleet Corporation; Schwab Gets Aid

Hurley Appoints Boston Manufacturer a Vice-President to Help Piez

Quits Business Posts

Naval Constructor Becomes Assistant to Director General of Shipbuilding

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to-day announced the appointment of Howard Coonley, of Boston, as second vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson, U. S. N., as assistant to Charles M. Schwab, Director General of Shipbuilding.

The newly appointed second vice-president of the Fleet Corporation, it was stated, will relieve Vice-President Charles Piez of much of the office routine and permit him to devote his attention exclusively to matters pertaining to shipbuilding and yard construction.

Vice-President Coonley is a son of the late John Clark Coonley, founder of the Chicago Malleable Castings Company. Graduating from Harvard in 1899, he went to Chicago, where he founded the Coonley Manufacturing Company, later becoming president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, of Boston.

Mr. Coonley is director of the Saco and National Bank of Boston, the Link Belt Company, the Walworth Company, the American Mutual Liability Company, B. F. Avery & Sons, Inc., the Advance Rumely Company and the Rivet Lathe and Grinder Company, and is vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In order to accept the Federal post he has resigned as a member of the War Emergency Industrial Commission of Massachusetts.

**Gives Entire Time to Government**

He surrenders all active connection with the various enterprises with which he has been identified and will now devote his entire time to the nation's shipping programme. In order to accept the Federal post he has resigned as a member of the War Emergency Industrial Commission of Massachusetts.

Mr. Ackerson, who is to be assistant to Mr. Schwab, has had long practical experience as an officer in the Construction Corps of the United States Navy. He was born in Michigan in 1881. Entering the Naval Academy in 1897, he was graduated in 1901, and spent the following two years at sea as a midshipman.

In 1903 he was selected for the construction corps and was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a post-graduate course in naval architecture. He was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Master of Science, and was detailed to the New York Navy Yard. He later became fleet naval constructor under Admiral Schroeeder when that officer commanded the Atlantic fleet.

Upon the completion of this duty Mr. Ackerson was sent to Washington and

assigned to the design branch of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, where he remained for five years.

**Was Aid to Admiral Capps**

During this period Mr. Ackerson was superintendent of construction at the Maryland Steel Works, Baltimore.

In 1915 he was sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he acted as superintendent of the new construction, working on colliers, battleships and destroyers. In June, 1917, he was ordered back to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for special temporary duty in the design branch.

Last August he went with Admiral Capps as aid to the admiral when he joined the Fleet Corporation as general manager. After Admiral Capps left the Fleet Corporation Mr. Ackerson remained as aid to Mr. Piez. He was loaned to the Emergency Fleet Corporation as a commissioned officer on active duty. As naval constructor he holds the rank of commander.

## Tells Rotarians Kaiser Outclasses Sultan as Slayer

Armenian Declares German Threw Away Opportunity

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

A. H. Kocolian, an Armenian, who formerly edited a newspaper in Constantinople, told the Rotary Club yesterday that this war was bound to come.

"Germany had spent many years' time and millions in money preparing for the circus," he said. "After having gone to all this expense Germany was determined to put on the performance—to show the world what it could do."

"With one-fourth the money and with none of the blood Germany could have conquered the world peacefully. Germany had already advanced a long way in this direction in respect to the United States. Every big town had its German newspapers. German was taught in the schools, even in the elementary grades. German societies flourished everywhere. A few more exchange professors and enough time and the job would have been done—peacefully."

**In Ante-bellum days** the Sultan of Turkey ranked rather high among the wholesale murderers of the world, said Mr. Kocolian. But since this world war, he declared, the Sultan, with only 500,000 massacred Armenians to his credit, has been put in a back seat by Herr Hohenkaiser, Kaiser of Germany.

Francis M. Hugo, New York Secretary of State, addressed the Brooklyn Rotary Club. He said that the American people were beginning to realize that the government has the right to conscript the property of citizens as well as the services of its young men for the army.

**Constantine Under Surgeon's Knife**

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 9.—Former King Constantine of Greece has undergone an operation in a Zurich hospital and is now out of danger. It is believed, however, that his convalescence will be slow.

## Slackers Seized In East Side Raid On Turkish Baths

75 Men Arrested, Four of Whom Are Held as Draft Dodgers

The open season on draft evaders, which will last until every slacker in New York is rounded up, began yesterday with a raid through the lower East Side. Of seventy-five men arrested, four were held for examination in \$1,000 bail. The rest were released.

Thirty-five were taken before Magistrate Barlow in the Essex Market Court on the charge of failing to enter their names in the state military census. The magistrate declared that no existing law compels registrants to carry their cards and discharged them.

**Four Held as Slackers**

The other forty prisoners suspected of attempting to dodge the Federal draft were arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Mitchell. Four were held.

Turkish bath parlors, many of which, the police say, have a floating population of slackers, were visited by the raiders, under the direction of Captain Joseph Donovan.

The patrons were ordered to give accounts of themselves. Those unable to prove that they had complied with the state and Federal registration laws were taken to the Clinton Street station. It was understood that the raiding squads will visit every other section of the city where delinquents may hide.

"It is possible that a great many slackers have been trying to lose themselves in the crowded districts of the city," said Captain Donovan. "A lot of the more hopeful might think that if they keep a sort of floating residence between the bath and the street they won't be discovered. One way of rounding up such fellows is to visit them in the night, when they are sleeping. The majority of the men gathered in yesterday were within the draft age. Many were under-sized youths who, the police said, would have difficulty in passing the army examinations."

**Brooklyn To Be Searched**

Draft evaders in Brooklyn will be next, according to United States Marshal Power. "Any man in the borough found without his card will be arrested on sight," he said. "We know of several places where suspected slackers gather, and when the time is ripe we expect to act."

The punishment of men who have violated the draft laws will probably be sent to the military authorities. At the office of Martin Conboy, draft director of New York City, it was said that unregistered eligibles might be classed as deserters and sent to Governor's Island for military training. They either could be called into the army or sentenced to a long term in a Federal prison.

**Cadet Aviator Jeremy Dies From His Injuries**

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., May 9.—Ralph E. Jeremy, who was severely injured in the crash of two airplanes near Central Park on Wednesday, died early this morning at the base hospital at Fort No. 1. Cadet Jeremy was from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and his body will be sent to his mother at Emporia, Kan.

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to run that HELP WANTED AD in the classified columns of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TRIBUNE. There is still time to get it in—just pick up the receiver and

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